



ISSION

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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 **PART III**

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING_	01/01/2013	AND ENDING	12/31/2013		
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY		
A. REC	GISTRANT IDENTIFI	CATION			
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: WestPark	Capital, Inc.		OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box N		Box No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.		
1900 Avenue of the Stars, Suite	310				
	(No. and Street)				
Los Angeles	CA		90067		
(City) (State)			(Zip Code)		
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PI Richard Rappaport	ERSON TO CONTACT IN	REGARD TO THIS RE	EPORT (310)843-9300		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(Area Code – Telephone Numb		
B. ACC	OUNTANT IDENTIF	ICATION			
Spicer Jeffries LLP 5251 S. Quebec Street, Suite 200	(Name - if individual, state last, Greenwood Village	first, middle name)	exchange conanission		
(Address)	(City)		CEIVED (Zip Code)		
CHECK ONE: Certified Public Accountant Public Accountant		JUN 23 2014 REGISTRATIONS BRANCH			
Accountant not resident in Uni	ted States or any of its poss	sessions.			
	FOR OFFICIAL USE	ONLY			

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

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SEC 1410 (06-02)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION					
I, Richard Rappaport	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of				
my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement					
WestPark Capital, Inc.	, as				
of December 31 , 2013	, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that				
neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal office	er or director has any proprietary interest in any account				
classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:					
1					
)					
` \					
<u>'</u>					
•	K. Vannanat				
)	Signature				
)	Chief Executive Officer				
)	Title				
Colde on N. (P. 11)	ADMIC COLDMAN				
1966551 Capel-13-2016	ADAM S. GOLDMAN Commission # 1966551				
This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):	Notary Public - California				
(a) Facing Page.	Los Angeles County My Comm. Expires Jan 13, 2016				
区(b) Statement of Financial Condition. 区(c) Statement of Income (Loss).					
✓ Statement of Theorie (Loss). ✓ (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.					
(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity of Partners' o	r Sole Proprietors' Capital.				
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims					
 ✓ (g) Computation of Net Capital (including reconciliation of X-) ✓ (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements P 	1/A-5 Part II filing with this Rule 17a-5(d) report, if applicable).				
(i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirem					
\square (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the \square					
Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirement (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statem					
consolidation.	tents of Financial Condition with respect to methods of				
▼ (l) An Oath or Affirmation.					
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.					
(n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exis ∠ (o) Independant Auditors' Report on Internal Accounting Contr	t or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.				
1					
**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of	f this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).				

WESTPARK CAPITAL, INC. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2013

The report is filed in accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a **PUBLIC DOCUMENT**.

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Species Jeffries LLP

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors WestPark Capital, Inc.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of WestPark Capital, Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013 that is filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of WestPark Capital, Inc. as of December 31, 2013 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Greenwood Village, Colorado February 27, 2014



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2013

ASSETS

	\$	129,181
Cash and cash equivalents	Ф	100,116
Deposit with clearing broker		100,110
Accounts receivable:		103,273
Clearing broker Employees, net of allowance of \$207,623		472,965
Other		70,617
Securities owned, at fair value (Note 5)		302,849
Furniture and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation		, -
of \$349,767		128,505
Other assets		65,266
Office disserts		
	<u>\$</u>	1,372,772
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	354,387
Due to parent (Note 3)		2,187
Commissions payable		73,790
Total liabilities		430,364
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 3 and 6)		
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY (Note 2):		
Preferred stock, no par value; 20,000 shares authorized;		-
none issued		
Common stock, no par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized;		
8,800 shares issued and outstanding		7,645,318
Deficit		(6,702,910)
Total shareholder's equity		942,408
	<u>\$</u>	1,372,772

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Business

WestPark Capital, Inc. (the "Company") is a Colorado corporation formed on October 17, 1995. The Company currently operates as a registered securities broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Agency, Inc. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of WestPark Capital Financial Services, LLC ("Parent").

The Company, under Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii) is exempt from the reserve and possession or requirements of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company does not carry or clear customer accounts. Accordingly, all customer transactions are executed and cleared on behalf of the Company by its clearing broker on a fully disclosed basis. The Company's agreement with its clearing broker provides that as clearing broker, that firm will make and keep such records of the transactions effected and cleared in the customer accounts as are customarily made and kept by a clearing broker pursuant to the requirements of Rules 17a-3 and 17a-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"). It also performs all services customarily incident thereto, including the preparation and distribution of customer's confirmations and statements and maintenance margin requirements under the Act and the rules of the Self Regulatory Organizations of which the Company is a member.

Securities Valuation and Revenue Recognition

Securities owned by the Company (substantially common stock) are recorded at fair value and related changes in fair value are reflected in income. The Company records securities transactions and related revenue and expenses on a trade date basis.

The Company values its securities in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 820 - Fair Value Measurements ("ASC 820"). Under ASC 820, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and blockage discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Securities Valuation and Revenue Recognition (continued)

Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for securities categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

The Company values investments in securities that are freely tradable and are listed on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market at their last sales price as of the last business day of the year.

Many cash and over-the-counter (OTC) contracts have bid-and-ask prices that can be observed in the marketplace. Bid prices reflect the highest price that the marketplace participants are willing to pay for an asset. Ask prices represent the lowest price that the marketplace participants are willing to accept for an asset. For securities whose inputs are based on bid-ask prices, the Company's valuation policies require that fair value be within the bid-ask range. The Company's policy for securities traded in the OTC markets and listed securities for which no sale was reported on that date are valued at their last reported "bid" price for securities held long and the "asked" price if held short. These securities are included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy for active markets and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy for thinly traded markets.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Securities Valuation and Revenue Recognition (concluded)

Restricted securities of publicly traded companies are valued at the fair value of the public company's publicly traded securities less a discount. The Company discounts the unrestricted fair values based upon various factors such as the length of the restriction period and the underlying stability of the public company. These securities are included in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers money market funds with maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic 740-10, "Accounting for Income Taxes". Under the asset and liability method of FASB ASC Topic 740-10, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The Company is required to determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any tax related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company files an income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and may file income tax returns in various U.S. states. The Company is not subject to income tax return examinations by major taxing authorities for years before 2010. The tax benefit recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized results in the Company recording a tax liability that reduces net assets. However, the Company's conclusions regarding this policy may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analyses of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. No interest expense or penalties have been recognized as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 2 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-1 of the Act, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined under such provisions. At December 31, 2013, the Company had net capital and net capital requirements of \$126,716 and \$100,000, respectively. The Company's net capital ratio (aggregate indebtedness to net capital) was 6.00 to 1. According to Rule 15c3-1, the Company's net capital ratio shall not exceed 15 to 1.

NOTE 3 - COMMITMENTS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company leases its facilities and certain equipment under operating leases expiring through July 2018. The Company's office lease is in the name of the Parent but is paid by the Company and is included in the following schedule. Future minimum lease payments under the non-cancelable leases with initial terms greater than one year as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

Year	Operatin Lease			
2014	\$ 296,356			
2015	327,298			
2016	292,364			
2017	238,066			
2018	141,272			

Total rental expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$310,001 for the above leases.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company received \$191,626 in consulting fees from the Parent. In addition, at December 31, 2013, the Company was advanced \$2,187 from its Parent. The amount due is non-interest bearing and due on demand.

NOTE 4 - INCOME TAXES

The Company's income tax fiscal year end is June 30, 2013, at which time it had a net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$3,200,000 expiring through 2032. Net loss for financial reporting purposes differs from taxable income primarily due to temporary differences relating to depreciation and unrealized losses. For the six months ended December 31, 2013, the Company has a taxable loss of approximately \$800,000 to offset future income. The Company has recorded an income tax benefit of \$268,000 for these items, but realization of this benefit is uncertain and at present time and accordingly a valuation allowance has been established for the entire amount.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

NOTE 4 - INCOME TAXES (concluded)

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax liabilities and assets as of December 31, 2013, are as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax asset:

Net operating loss

Valuation allowance

(1,680,000)

\$ -

The valuation allowance increased by \$281,264 for the year ended December 31, 2013.

NOTE 5 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company's assets recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with ASC 820. See Note 1 for a discussion of the Company's policies.

The following table presents information about the Company's assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2013:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)		Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)		Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)			Balance as of December 31, 2013	
Assets:									
Securities owned, at fair value	<u>\$</u>	301,129	<u>\$</u>	1,720	\$	-	<u> </u>	302,849	

The Company did not have any significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended December 31, 2013.

NOTE 6 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the Company's activities through its clearing broker involve the execution, settlement, and financing of various clients' securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk. In the event a client fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the obligation.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(concluded)

NOTE 6 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK AND CONTINGENCIES (concluded)

The Company owns securities that are valued at the December 31, 2013 quoted market price. The Company may incur a loss if the market value decreases subsequent to December 31, 2013. The Company bears the risk of financial failure by its clearing broker. If the clearing broker should cease doing business, the amounts due from this clearing broker could be subject to forfeiture.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, deposits with clearing brokers, receivables, other assets, commissions payable, accounts payable and accrued expenses and due to parent are carried at amounts that approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of those instruments. Securities owned are valued as described in Note 1.

The Company is involved in various disputes arising in the normal course of business, some of which are large and indeterminable in amount. Management, after review and discussion with counsel, believes the Company has meritorious defenses and intends to vigorously defend itself in these matters, but it is not feasible to predict the final outcomes at the present time.

In addition, the Company does not have cash in financial institutions in excess of the FDIC insurance coverage of \$250,000.

NOTE 7- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through the date the financial statements were issued. The evaluation did not result in any subsequent events that required disclosures and/or adjustments.